

BONES OF JONAH'S WHALE

Old Captain Bunker, of Maine, Sure He Knows Where They Are to Be Seen To-day.

Captain S. S. Bunker, of Painesville, Me., is very confident that he has seen the skeleton of the whale that swallowed Jonah, as told in the story of the disobedient son of Amittai, recorded in the Bible. And the bones of the great mammal do not rest on the shores of the Old World, as one would naturally suppose, but lie bleached and whitened on the rugged beach near Fort's Head, Labrador.

The Captain's statement has peculiar interest just now in view of Dr. Lyman Abbott's denial of the Jonah-and-the-whale miracle.

Captain Bunker is eighty years old, and for the past sixty years he has spent much of his time on the sea. He has made many voyages to foreign lands, and has brought home hundreds of curios from the places he has visited. His collection includes many odd things found on or near the United States shores. He has the head bones of the only sperm whale ever known to be taken at or near Baker's Island, off the coast of Maine.

Despite his long years of service with rough sailors, Captain Bunker says he has never used alcohol or tobacco in any form; and he has never in all his life seen two men fight.

"I've been on a good many trips since I was a boy," said the captain, reminiscently, "and I've seen hundreds of sights in all parts of the world that would bring joy to the hearts of curiosity seekers. But there's one sight I've seen," continued the old skipper, "You may believe it or not, but I think I've seen the skeleton of the whale that swallowed Jonah."

"Far up on the coast of Labrador," he went on, "there is a fishing station called Fort's Head, where we used to trade when on our northern trips. Not far from the Head a long level tract of land stretches far back from the coast until it is lost in the slope of the mountains. This broad stretch of land ends abruptly in a precipice over three hundred feet high, with a beach at its foot covered with layers upon layers of perfectly round rocks, and stretching back from the water's edge about a mile.

"The condition of this beach proves beyond a doubt that the water is gradually sinking away, or else the land, lifted by some mighty unseen power, is rising slowly from the ocean."

"But perhaps the strangest thing of all, and which is yet another proof that some great natural change has at some time taken place there, is found at the top of the high precipice, far above the rocks and pebbles of the ocean's former bed. There, imbedded in the face of the cliff, are the bones of a mammoth whale, which in life must have been more than ninety feet long, with every part of the skeleton perfect."

"I suppose that's a hard story to believe," the captain said, "but, nevertheless, it is true as gospel. I can guide any party to the place, and let them see for themselves this lofty graveyard of an old-time sea monster."

A COMPOSITE BEAUTY OF ALL THE WORLD.

An Architectural Photograph of the Most Beautiful Women of Every Nation.

Every effort will be made to produce an architectural novelty. The aim will be to produce the effect of a living head, as lifelike as possible. Beneath the layer of thin wood, upon which the paint covering the face will be placed, it is the intention to arrange a number of very powerful electric lights. The wood will be of some variety which is not opaque, and the electric lights of sufficient force to penetrate the wood and paint a soft glow. Thus the face will shine at night, making a spectacle both beautiful and picturesque. The eyes will be particularly striking at night, as the pupils are to consist of powerful electric lights. The hair of the statue will be made as lifelike as possible. In color, it will be of a dark brown shade and will consist of fine strands of rope. Crowning the hair will be a wreath to be constructed in the form of that very familiar adornment of the Goddess of Liberty.

The entrance to the statue will be at the base of the neck, and its height sufficient to warrant the arrangement in the order of a four-story building. On the first floor will be the reception rooms. These are to be elaborately decorated with designs in which women are the central figures. They will be selected from the works submitted by the best artists.

The second story will be mostly taken up by a large hall, in which lectures will be delivered by various feminine celebrities, and where meetings of the different societies of women that may gather in Paris shall take place. On this floor also will be the offices of the Woman's Commission that is in charge of the building. The third story will consist of retiring

rooms for women visitors to the Exposition who wish to rest from their journeying about. There will be two large rooms filled with couches and easy chairs. In addition to this, it is intended that there shall be a number of bedrooms, plainly but very comfortably furnished, each with a bath attached, supplied with hot and cold water. These rooms will be for the use of those who pay therefor a nominal fee. On the fourth floor will be situated the restaurant and kitchen, which it is proposed shall be modeled after the kitchen will be open to the inspection of visitors, and it is the intention to have in use the most modern appliances for cooking and chafin, to whom the A. B. C.'s and the higher classes of the culinary art shall be as familiar as the outer atmosphere. It is intended that the prices of this restaurant shall be very moderate indeed. And the very non-European custom will prevail of forbidding tips to the waitresses, for, of course, no one will be employed about the building who belongs to the sterner sex, if it is possible to avoid it. All these are rather unusual things for an architect to consider, but not only has M. Joseph Germaine planned the structure, but he has included in his documents submitted to the French Commission all the details quoted here. The promenade is perhaps the most unique feature of this remarkable building. The wreath that rests with seeming lightness upon the crown of the statue's head, is divided into two sections. These sections are about thirty or thirty-five feet apart, and the intervening space constitutes the promenade. The entrance to this is from the restaurant, and openings will be made through the material which composes the wreath on each side.

The chief difficulty in carrying out the ideas suggested by the artist in obtaining photographs of the beauties of all nations, from the best of these he would have taken a composite photograph. He will request the authorities in the larger cities to co-operate with him.

THESE BOYS ARE GIANTS.

Two Youngsters Who Are Over Six Feet in Height, Healthy and Still Growing.

Here are the two tallest boys in the world at the present time. One is barely sixteen years old and is six feet two inches in height; the other is still in his fifteenth year, but he goes his rival a full inch better.

One of the lads is the product of agricultural New Jersey. The other was born and reared in the heart of New York.

Robert Walsh, the young New York giant, lives with his parents at No. 517 East Fifteenth street. He was arrested recently for disorderly conduct, but on account of his age was turned over to the Gerry Society. The agents took him to the society rooms, but there was not a bed in the house that would accommodate him. For this reason he was returned to the East Twenty-second street station house. There the same problem confronted the officers. The bunks in the cells were made for mortals of ordinary size, and not for giants, and there was no place in the station house where the strapping youngster could sleep.

As a compromise he stood up in a corner and slept in that position. He was discharged the next morning and returned to his home. Both of Walsh's parents are of ordinary stature. The father is about five feet eight inches in height and the mother about four inches shorter. On neither side of the family has there ever been any abnormally tall men or women. They are at a loss to understand the boy's rapid growth, but as he has always been healthy and is not unlike other boys in other ways, they have ceased to think of the matter, and have taken the doctor's advice and let him grow.

Robert was an ordinary baby at birth, and tipped the scales at ten pounds. His first five years did not produce any remarkable results, but after his fifth birthday he commenced to grow, and has been making a record ever since.

The other young giant is Edward Scharrer, who lives on his father's farm, near Oxford, Warren County, N. J. He is barely sixteen years old and stands six feet two inches. Scharrer has never known a sick day in his life. He is as strong and healthy as a young animal, and has an appetite commensurate to his size. Just at present he weighs 100 pounds, and he is gaining at the rate of about one pound a week. He is well proportioned, and it is only in the boyishness of his face that his lack of years is noticeable. He has the stride and carriage usual in a man at the age at which such height and weight are not extraordinary.

This phenomenon in the way of growth is the youngest of a family of eight children. Every one of his brothers and sisters is of good height, perfectly formed, bright and healthy. None of them has developed any signs of anything abnormal, and they look upon their big brother with as much astonishment as do strangers. Scharrer will follow his father's occupation—that of a farmer—and he has refused several offers from enterprising dime-museum agents to exhibit himself as a freak. He is perfectly satisfied to milk cows, pitch hay and hoe potatoes.

Effect of a Submerged Gun Fired at the Hull of a Vessel.

Protecting harbors by means of submarine forts is the latest idea in coast defense. This unique style of fortification, it is believed, will prove very much more effective than the most formidable engines of warfare of the day. A series of exceedingly interesting experiments have recently been completed at Portsmouth, Eng., with firing ordinary cannon under water. The experiments were watched with great interest by a number of experts of the British Navy.

It is believed that this discovery may revolutionize the present system of fortifying cities and harbors against attacks by water. The marvelous effectiveness of even ordinary cannon, which were experimented with at Portsmouth, lead naval engineers to believe that a very simple submarine battery will be more than a match for an entire squadron of warships.

The experiments with submarine batteries were made with ordinary muzzle-loading cannon. It was found that with a little ingenuity, any cannon could be rendered water-tight. The firing was done from a distance by the aid of electricity. A stage of substantial timber was first erected in the harbor of Portsmouth, within the tide-mark. In this harbor the tide rises very much higher and more quickly than on this side of the Atlantic. This rough foundation supported what soon became, virtually, a submarine fort. When the tide was out, several guns were placed on this stage. The Armstrong gun of the 110-pound pattern was used for the experiment. These were mounted on ordinary gun carriages. The gun was then loaded and carefully aimed at a target. All this, of course, was done when the tide was out. A few hours later the wooden support, the gun and the target were all submerged by the rising tide, to a depth of six feet.

The target selected consisted of the hull of an old vessel, the Griper. In front of an ordinary hull's eye target was set the target itself, placed only twenty feet from the muzzle of the gun. It consisted of oak beams and planks, as twenty-one inches thick, a fortification for a gun of this size.

Talking with Kites from One Warship to Another.

THE kite has been utilized as a means of talking between warships while a fleet is in active service. It is the strangest adjunct the telephone has yet enjoyed, but it is none the less valuable. Just what can be done has been demonstrated by Commander R. G. O. Tupper, of the Royal Navy, at Portsmouth, England. The kite used in this experiment was of the regulation sort, except that it was minus a tail. It was six feet long and three wide at the broadest point. In place of the tail the kite was provided with two lines, one of which was retained on board the ship, the instructional torpedo boat destroyer, from which the experiments were conducted. Not little was expected as the result of this experiment, but the facts demonstrated were nevertheless very much of a surprise. With

between the two lines it was found that the kite was so easily managed that it was no trick at all to drop letters, or even a hawser, into another ship, and in this way establish communication. Following this experiment came one with a wire which the kite bore away from the ship was dropped upon the deck of H. M. S. Dauntless, where it was secured by the electrician of the ship and attached to a telephone apparatus in waiting. The other end, which had remained aboard the Dauntless, was also attached to a telephone, and as soon as this

was done the two ships were in perfect communication. The kites remained suspended, secured by the two lines, for more than four hours, during which communication between the Dauntless and the Griper was maintained. It showed that it is possible to arrange for a new system of signals from one ship to another that would be greatly superior to any other system which could be conceived. If the telephone wire can be arranged in this manner,



Ships That Will Bend and Turn Like a Fish.

When Uncle Sam adopts the new jointed warship designed by Heuben H. Plass, a mechanical engineer of Brooklyn, his floating forts will be able to outfight, outmaneuver and outpace those of all other nations. Such, at any rate, are the remarkable abilities claimed for this strange sea craft by its inventor.

Mr. Plass has devoted many years to the development of his highly original idea. He has finished a model of a warship, which not only can be steered much more quickly and easily than vessels now in use, but can be stopped within its own length.

The hull of the jointed warship is built in three independent sections, each of which is divided into numerous water-tight compartments where the sections adjoin. Built into the hull are strong, water-tight, vertical, cylindrical sections, each with a hollow, vertical central pivot, forming immense hinges which are turned by the engine by means of bevel spindles, and the vertical shaft of a clutch made to engage the fore and aft sections to turn simultaneously in opposite directions.

Hence the man at the wheel, with as much ease as that with which he would manipulate the comparatively crude steering gear at present employed, can use the forward and after sections of the vessel as double rudders, and make the seemingly cumbersome warship dart off almost at right angles to its course with the speed and ease of an educated whale. Or, if he merely desires to stop short, he can, without the trouble of reversing the engines, send the ship spinning in a circle whose diameter will be less than the ship's length. The hull of the center section is recessed fore and aft, and the segment of a circle is secured by the adjoining end of the other sections. These segments slide into the recesses and serve to keep the water out of the spaces between the hulls. They also destroy the normal headway of the vessel, and turn it in the desired direction. The decks and bottoms of the three sections are protected at the points of junction by plates which slide over one another and also assist in closing the intervening spaces.



English Naval Officers on Board the Daring and Dauntless Carrying on a Conversation by Means of a Kite Telephone. A Practical Method of Communication, with Most Interesting Results.